

A PAPER MACHE UNIT CAN INVOLVE THESE EXPERIENCES...

AND SOME POINTS FOR EVALUATION...

1. FORMING AN IDEA, plan or purpose
2. SEARCH FOR MATERIALS (and storage of them)

<u>Basic necessities</u> newspapers, funnies container for paste wheat paste or metylan warm water, pan or pail for mixing paste apron or old shirt paper toweling or brown kraft wrapping paper paints, brushes, shellac or clear plastic spray	<u>Other items</u> string, wire masking tape or gummed tape stapler "scrap" items for framework, accents pliers, tools drying pegs, racks paper for name tags aluminum foil kleenex, toilet tissue
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3. CONSTRUCTING A FRAMEWORK OR "ARMATURE" OR BASE
(this might involve movable parts)
4. SCULPTURING FORMS..BUILDING OUT AND SINKING IN
5. APPLYING PAPER TOWELS, BROWN WRAPPING PAPER, or
other type of surface appropriate to the subject
...toweling makes fairly smooth surface for paint
6. PLANNING SURFACE COLOR AND TEXTURE
...such as painting, using colored papers or
fabrics, or applying compounds to sand (ex: gesso)
7. POSSIBLY USING WOOD WORKING TOOLS AND SEWING SUPPLIES
8. APPLY PROTECTIVE FINISH TO MACHE..shellac, plastic
spray on to tempera, not necessary for acrylics
9. GLUING OR FASTENING ON ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR THE
FINAL ACCENTS..to enhance character and personality

Is it original?
imaginative?
challenging?
purposeful?

Is the student...
observing?
resourceful?
responsible for
his materials?

Are attitudes good?
Industry, patience,
perseverance

Are skills and techniques
of high quality?
in sculptural effects
surface textures
color methods
appropriate accents

Are work habits good?
care and clean-up
of supplies
wise use of time and
materials
willingness to share
and give aid
respect, appreciation
for others work

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SOME POSSIBLE ITEMS TO MAKE WITH PAPER MACHE:

ANIMALS..fantastic and imaginative

PUPPETS..stick or rod type, hand type,
hinge method, marionettes (stringed)

MASKS....stick type, decorative wall type,
half mask, mask to cover whole head

GROUP TYPE PROJECTS...big animals to ride,
totem poles, large figures, seasonal themes

RHYTHM INSTRUMENTS..rattles, shakers

CORRELATION PROJECTS..for units of work

DECORATIVE TOYS, GAMES, TEACHING AIDS

COSTUMES, STAGING IDEAS, props, scenery

DECORATION IDEAS

FIGURES, CARICATURES, HEADS

COMBINATION IDEAS of above ideas

SOME REFERENCES ON CLOSED RESERVE

Betts, Victoria. Exploring Papier-Mache. Worcester, Mass: Davis publications, 1956.

Kenny, Carla and John B. The Art of Papier Mache and Design in Papier Mache.

Meilach, Dona Z. Papier Mache Artistry. New York: Crown Publishers, 1971.

PAPER MACHE ...SOME MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR VARIED PROJECTS.

As seen in demonstrations in Art Education class..Refer also to book Exploring Paper Mache by Victoria Betts and other mache books on your reading list.

SOME MATERIALS FOR THE "BASE", "CORE", OR FRAMEWORK, ARMATURE	ADHERING MEDIA, PASTES AND SOLUTIONS	SCULPTURAL TECHNIQUES (Build "out" and "sink in" for depth and shadows)
Balloons--all sizes and shapes Light bulbs--can be taken out or left in to rattle	Wheat paste or wall-paper paste into warm water	"Pinch in" wads while wet Pop balloons before dry and pinch and shape layers
Modeling Clay--the non-hardening type	Liquid starch	Cut into dried layers and insert forms, "band-aid"
Round forms fruits dishes, bowls balls gourds bottles human face	Elmer's glue and water	Seal in and build around scrap material forms
Styrofoam balls, ovals, and scrap pieces foam board polystyrene (packing material)	School white paste and water	Score and sculpture cardboard and seal in
Cardboard tubes and cylinders, rolled newspaper	Liquitex polymer Medium	Pin "layered" form into the desired shape on wax paper
"Wad" method in wads and sealed in in sacks in socks in cloth in kleenex, tissues	Prang tempera mixer	Bend wire for flexible and graceful shapes--18 or 19 gauge stovepipe wire is good
Wire of all kinds	Water glass glue (sodium silicate for <u>hard</u> surface)	Wads--use "wet wads" like clay (use newspaper, toilet tissue, kleenex, foil, etc.)
Chicken wire and Lace Wire	Metylan cellulose paste, mix with water	Cardboard strips, bent, curved stapled into shapes
Cardboard of all kinds for sculptured forms cardboard strips of (railroad board, tagboard)		Styrofoam shapes--cut, carve, glue together with tooth-picks & Elmer's glue--hot wire styrofoam cutter is helpful here
Boxes and cartons round and rectangular		
Egg cartons and dividers milk carton, paper cups packing cartons, dividers		
Wood forms, sticks, dowels driftwood forms		
Scrap items of plastic--containers, "eggs" etc.		

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TREAT THE SURFACE FOR COLOR AND TEXTURES	MORE TEXTURAL EFFECTS FOR SURFACES..by using some different MODELING MEDIA other than paper mache..	A "FINISH" TO PROTECT THE PRODUCT (usually applied to tempera paint for protection from dirt and smearing and in some cases, to brighten paint
<p>PAPERS</p> <p>paper toweling is most used finish for tempera paint later—either school or kitchen type.. or try</p> <p>tissues—plain, madras crepe paper kleenex, napkins (in color) sacks or wrapping paper magazine sections decorative papers, foils, metallic types rice papers, mulberry onion skin types contact papers</p>	<p>..below modeling media will often give a more varied surface or rough texture than the regular paper toweling layer on mache. They are arranged generally from cleanest to messiest...</p>	<p>SHELLAC</p> <p>quick dry for glass coat, solvent alcohol</p>
<p>CLOTH & FABRICS</p> <p>(Seal in with mache paste or glue on later to surface)</p> <p>cheesecloth nettings citrus fruit sack mesh t-shirt material stretch fabrics upholstery scraps plastic fabrics, leathers soft felts fake furs imitation "skins"</p>	<p>Wallpaper cleaner or Pla-Dough</p> <p>Plaster bandages ("Pariscraft")</p> <p>Starch mixes—tissues, kleenex, crepe papers</p> <p>Liquitex modeling paste</p> <p>Celastec—professional plastic cloth—very hard and durable</p> <p>Pulp mache (takes long time to dry)</p>	<p>VARNISH</p> <p>slow drying time ..can be gloss or satin finish. turpentine is solvent</p>
<p>COMPOUNDS (a preparation for paint)..rub on or mold on</p> <p>spackling compound—sand plaster, patching plaster plastic wood —sand liquitex modeling paste model auto putty gesso—may be used before applying acrylic paints shoe polish, waxes</p>	<p>Sawdust mixture—sawdust and glue into thick wheat paste</p>	<p>PLASTIC SPRAY</p> <p>quick drying and good for white and light paints—clear</p>
<p>PAINTS</p> <p>Tempra in liquid, powder, or cake form (temperas need a protective coating)</p> <p>water color paints (for shading)</p> <p>acrylic paints (need no coating)</p> <p>lacquers</p> <p>model airplane paints</p> <p>oil paints (slow drying)</p> <p>spray paints (aerosol cans)</p> <p>OTHER COLOR MEDIA</p> <p>chalks (for shading)</p> <p>colored felt pens for line effects</p> <p>oil paint sticks</p> <p>oil pastels for shading</p>		<p>"POOR MAN'S ACRYLIC"</p> <p>(mix two-thirds tempera with one-third Liquitex Polymer Medium, paint on to surface)</p> <p>LACQUERS</p> <p>for gloss finish, lacquer thinner is solvent</p> <p>WAX</p> <p>especially for wood finishes</p> <p>LIQUID EPOXY</p> <p>for strength</p> <p>SHOE POLISHES</p>